Annum.

The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.50 per annum; or 75c, for six months.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 519 EAST BROAD STREET.
WEST-END OFFICE, PARK PLACE
PHARMACY, BELVIDERE AND MAIN

WEDNESDAY......APRIL 8, 1896.

MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COM-BINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SER-VICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIA-TED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

THE MONEY WE HAVE LOST.

It was a business-man who, upon the death of the late Superintendent of the Gas-Works, made the discovery that the system of book-keeping at the works was abominable, and that the city had been defrauded of large sums. This business-man was Mr. James R. Branch, who for a short time was a member of the Council. The detection of the wrongdoing that for years had escaped the Committee on Light and the accounting officers of the city, was the beginning of the series of investigations that have been made into our city affairs.

The gas-works expose and the organitation of the Democratic League for Good Sovernment have together acted as powerful stimulants upon the City Council, its committees, and officers, and in every direction a probing into bills, books, and accounts is going on. As yet, perfection has not been found in any department of our city government. Enough of these nvestigations has been disclosed to give the public a very good idea of the busimethods under the committee system as compared with those under the commission system. Quite generally, the administration of the gas-works will be compared with the administration of the Fire Department. .

There has been some wrangling as to the way the accounts of the Fire Department have been kept, and the Board of Commissioners are blamed for not passing all of their funds back and forth through the Auditor's office. It is also charged that the board spent a few dollars for a back, in which to drive to a funeral, a few dollars more for a funeral floral design, and some more dollars in the way of paying for the entertainment of visiting firemen, etc. The grand total is insignificant. But, so far as we have seen, it is nowhere shown | body, though Democratic, could not be son of frauds committed in the board or

Now, how does this compare with the record of the gas-works? There the city had stolen from it at least \$25,000, and how much more never will be known, be- bank system, which may be adopted in cause the Superintendent under whose administration these gross and almost Federal Government. We are anxious open frauds were committed is dead and to know what Mr. Smith said on this gone. It may be that if he were alive nd could speak he could a tale unfold that would mitigate the public judgment against him. But, all of that aside, and, notwithstanding the undoubted tendency of the City Council to discredit commissions and magnify Council committees. it is clear that the comparison of the Fire Department with the gas-works is vastly to the advantage of the former.

As we have more than once said, if you want to have your public servants watched, make commissioners of them. When they become commissioners hundreds of critical, if not positively unfriendly, eyes are upon them, and no Not so with Council committees. It seems be-or, at least, to have been-nobody's business to watch them, and ir case of the Committee on Light it did not seem to be its business to watch the officers and employees of the gas works. Hence, this committee is charde. able with allowing barefaced frauds to be committed; frauds that would have been discoverable upon the merest examination of the books and accounts of

We heartly wish that all of the Council committees' affairs could be examined hito before the day of the primary election; but there is scarcely time for this. The next best thing for the City Counell to do. if it wishes to show that it is perfectly fair and impartial, is to examine first into a Council committee. and then into a commission; and so con tinue down the line.

Enough has been shown by the dis aires already made to convince the public that more or less of looseness has pervaded every department of our city ernment. But only in the case the gas-works in there proof that the city has been robbed; but everywhere it seen that the existing order is not the best possible order, and that it is quite possible for our municipal system to be improved. In short, it is made clear that there is plenty of work here for the Democratic League of Good

We trust that the league will persuate many good men to offer as candidates Board of Aldermen and Common Council. We trust, too, that each ward will thus be able to secure a good delegation, and that the delegation will take note of the recent disclosures as to our loose methods of conducting municipal business, and will proceed to

It would be a great pity if, after all

a result of the disclosure at the gasworks, we should elect a City Co. which pursued the same old injurious methods that have brought our city's fair name into disrepute, and cost us untold sums of money.

M'KINLEY AGAIN.

We have remarked heretofore that as Mr. McKinley is said to owe his present popularity to his early declaration (during the passing campaign for the Republican nomination for President) in favor of the protection of American industries, he may yet be defeated of that omination by the other aspirants for the presidency, seeing that the protection doctrine is by no means exceedingly popular in all parts of the country. Mr. McKinley has "forged ahead" of his Republican competitors, it was for reasons which may yet cause his defeat.

Again: It is not only on the protection question that McKinley stands in danger of losing some of that support which he has expected to come to his assistance in the next Republican National Convention; for in this body he may be made to figure as a silverite; and there is no telling what Reed would not do in order to kill off McKinley. The same remark might be made of all the Republican aspirants to the presidency.

The silver resolution adopted by the last Republican convention in Ohio is said to have been written by Mr. Mc-Kinley himself, and reads as follows:

"We contend for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver, and paper with which to measure our exchange that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard varies of their in accordance with a ratio. use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal."

We like the words, "a ratio to be fixed

We like the words, "a ratio to be fixed by international agreement," and we particularly like them as coming from the foremost of the Republican aspirants to the presidency. But this Ohio resolution will be used against Mr. McKinley in the approaching Republican National Convention. He will not be permitted to secure the nomination of that body on a protection platform, whilst catering also to the tastes of the Silverites,

The resolution above quoted from the Ohio platform of 1896 is cousin-german to the resolution on the silver question which was adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1892.

We argue from the facts of the case that McKinley's silver record is to be used against him by men of his own household, and that he is not yet "out

## STATE BANKS.

The leaders of the two great parties of the country seem to be in no hurry to bring prominently forward for discussion the question of establishing a new State-bank system. Mr. Hoke Smith, who is in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, did, however, say something on the subject in his speech of Thursday last, in Atlanta, Ga., but the papers reporting the discussion between Judge Crisp and Secretary Smith seemed to deem the matter of secondary importance, and so sent northward nothing but the bare statement that "the Secretary also advocated State-banks very briefly." Here, let us say that many persons suppose that the Democratic National Convention declared in its platform of 1892 in favor of a new system of State banks; but this is a mistake. Here is all that is said in that platform which could be construed as a reference to any new State-bank system.

"We recommend that the prohibitory 10-per-cent, tax on State-bank issues be repealed."

The last House of Representatives indicated plainly by its action that that relied upon to repeal the law taxing the circulating notes of State banks. By the way, the men who demand a divorce of the government from the national banks mean, if they are consistent, a separation of the State banks, or any Statethe several States from the same subject, seeing that he no doubt expressed the views of President Cleveland. The proposition, nevertheless, to es-

tablish a new system of State banks and do away with the national banks cannot be treated in 1896 as it was treated in 1892. But no mortal man can tell now whether either or both parties will declare for State banks or not. The Republican State Convention of last week in Massachusetts declared against a State-bank system, but the influence of the Massachusetts financiers may, notwithstanding, fail to make much impres-

sion upon the business-men generally. We find the opinion is pretty general that Mr. Carlisle's letter, refusing to become a candidate for the presidency, was made necessary by his inability to learn Mr. Cleveland's position with reference to a third term. Not knowing whether Cleveland will become a candidate or not. Mr. Carlisle thought best to keep off the track. But a careful reading of Carlisle's letter will show that if, after the convention has agreed upon a satisfactory platform, and Mr. Cleveland has gotter out of the way, the services of Carlisle are wished, he will not withhold them. We cannot say that Carlisle is popular

in the South-we doubt if he is as popular with our people as Whitney or Morrisonbut as our nomince he would be able to poll the party vote.

The Otey circular indicates that the sliver Democrats of Virginia mean to make the currency question prominent in all of the primary meetings held for the election of delegates to the State Democratic Convention. Now what do our soundmoney Democrats mean to do? Without a question they are numerous enough to make their influence felt in several congressional districts if they organize and otherwise exert themselves as the freesilver Democrats will do.

A New York paper says: "In Canada the standard is gold, as it is in England and the United States, but the monetary system is assimilated to

That reads as if the United States were dominating Canada, or England, "whose monetary system is assimilated to ours

for Cleveland and Carlisle both, but if Cleveland should get off, Carlisle will get

Colonel Breckinridge is again a candidate for Congress, and the blush of shame the publicity thet Richmond has had as is again being inquired for.

The Association for the Development of Richmond Trade has shown that it can plan wisely and execute admirably. It has shown, too, that our merchants need not sit in idleness and bemoan the dull times if they are willing to exert themselves a little to bring trade here.

The four great excursion trains arranged to reach Richmond yesterday morning came "packed and jammed" on not one train was there a vacant seat or unoccupied standing room even. The magnitude of the success was not fore seen by the railroad companies and extra cars were not provided in sufficient numbers. So the trains had to refuse to take on beard hundreds who came to the way stations prepared to spend the day in Richmond.

Yesterday's experiment was so successful we trust that other such excursions will be arranged and that ample provision will be made for cars enough to accommodate all who wish to come here. The excursionists seemel to enjoy their

visit to Richmond. Almost every one had some purchases to make, and after visits to the shops, the round of sightseeing began. All of the principal places of interest to strangers were visited, and the day long the street-cars filled with bright, happy-looking men and women.

We congratulate the Association for the Development of Richmond Trade, Such enterprises as their's is of advantage to our city, not only because it brings business here, but because it entitles us to a name as a sagacious and enterprising people, and because intermingling of city and country folk is of mutual advan tage, socially and politically.

### ANOTHER NEW DEPARTMENT.

York had under consideration on Thurs day last a resolution endorsing the bill of Senator Frye, of Maine, to create department of commerce and manufactures. After a good deal of discussio the resolution was amended and adopte in the words following-to wit:

Resolved, That this Chamber approve bill presented by Senator Frye pro viding for the appointment of an addi-tional Cabinet officer who shall admin-ister a new department to be known as the Department of Commerce and Manu

The President's family, or Cabinet, ha grown to be very large. There would seem to be no limit to the number of advisers whom he may have, and Cor gress appears to be as ready to increase the number as the President is to ask for them. Mr. Frye's bill provides for a department of commerce and manufactures; but Congress might as well provide at once for both a department of commerce and a department of manufactures. Why not indeed have a de partment of wheat, and a department of flour, and above all, a department of We may as well also provide for a department of horticulture. In fact, there is no good reason why the Presi dent should not have a constitutional adviser to keep him well informed as to any and every subject which he may wish to bring before Congress or the

## HARRISON MAY YET SUCCEED.

As we have said twice or oftener, McKin ley's nomination for President may be possible, but it is not probable. The Washington Post of yesterday touches the subject as follows:

ject as follows:
 "Every day adds force to the hypothesis that Harrison will eventually become a factor in the Republican equation. Who is there, save Harrison, to combine the hostile forces and make a fight, with any prospect of victory, against McKinley?
 "Of course, the situation is not quite what the McKinley trumpeters would have us think. Of course, it is more than cossible that, between this and the lat

this that between this and the Is possible that, between this and the possible that, between this and the formula of June, the whole situation may be transformed. But, meanwhile, the thoughtful men of the party are considering the chances carefully, and there can be no doubt that they are considering Harrison

In other words, Harrison is a dark horse that may be put upon the track at the last moment, and blast all McKinley's bright hopes.

to be the British torpedo-destroyer, Desperate. She is 210 feet over all, with a beam of 19 feet, 6 inches, and a depth of 13 feet, 6 inches. Below the water she is made of mild steel of twentyeight tons tensile strength, and above of another sort of steel of about forty tons terrile strength. The engines have a high-pressure cylinder of 29 inches in diameter, an intermediate one of 29 inches, and two low-pressure cylinders of 30 inches, the stroke being 18 inches, It is believed that two and a half

pounds of coal per horse-power per hour is the figure for their full speed. The last trial of the Desperate of six runs on the Maplin mile showed a mean speed of 30.46 knots, or thirty-five miles an hour, with 5,600 horse-power, 210 pounds pressure, 24 inches vacuum, 406 revolutions, and the standard load on board. The Desperate could cross the Atlantic in a little over four days.

The New York Sun devotes much of its time to affixing the title "Hon." to the names of various persons, few of whom are entitled to it, even under the lamentably latitudinous rules for its use adopted by so many newspapers. Evidently, the Sun hopes to bring the practice into ridicule, and persuade writers and publishers to employ more frequently than they now do the nearly obsolete title

If the Sun succeeds in its purpose, and the A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterants succeeds in its, the year 1896 will be a notable one in American annals. The alm of the A. P. Hill Camp, we must explain, is to have the Confederate camps (the supposed preservers of authentic history) cease conferring honorary titles of "colonel" and "general."

Mrs. General Harrison is 40 years old. General Harrison is in his 63d year.

MR. CARLISLE'S LETTER.

It Was Given Out After a Drive with the President.

(New York Sun.) WASHINGTON, April 6.-The President was consulted about the writing and publication of Mr. Carlisle's letter, and it did not come to him at all in the nature of a surprise.

Yesterday afternoon President Cleveland and the Secretary of the Treasury took a long surburban drive together, and talked over the political sit-

undoubtedly talked over the political situation with particular i ference to the
Secretary's rather advolt bid for the support of the sound-money Democrats
throughout the country.

On the front seat sat Mrs. Cleveland,
alongside of the burly colored driver, and
on the rear seat were President Cleveland
and Secretary Carlisle. The phaeton was
drawn by two large, fat bay horses, and
as the party jogged along over the country roads, the President and the Secretary of the Treasury were seen to be in
close conversation, while Mrs. Cleveland
looked about her, as if much more in-

HER HAPPY DAY.

A CHARMING STORY OF MEDICINE AND MARRIAGE.

Two Open Letters Prom a Chicago Girl

-How Happiness Came to Her. Among the tens of thousands of women who apply to Mrs. Pinkham for advice and are cured, are many who

wish the facts in their cases made public, but do not give permission to publish their names for reasons as obvious as in the following, and no name is ever published without the writer's authority; this is a bond of

mine, Mrs you, because she says: "you did her so much good."

I am desperate. Am nineteen years of age, tall, and weighed 138 pounds a year ago. I am now a mere skeleton. From your little book I think my trouble is profuse menstruation.

My symptoms are etc.

Our doctor (my unels)

Chicago, June 16th, '95.

My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
This is a happy day. I am well and gaining weight daily, but shall continue the treatment and Vegetable Compound during the summer, as you suggest. Uncle knows nothing about what you have done for me, because it would make things very unpleasant in the family. I would like to give you a testimonial to publish, but father would not allow it. \* " I shall be married in September, and as we go to Boston, will call upon you. How can I prove my gratitude? \* "
LUCY E. W. LUCY E. W.

Just such cases as the above leak out

with women when suffering from such ailments?

Women want the truth, and if they cannot get it from their doctor, will seek it elsewhere.

## FREE SCHOLARSHIP THE FAMOUS New York Conservatory of Music.

TUTION OF THIS CONTINENT. AN UNEXAMPLED OFFER!

THE HLUSTRATOR, there will be given a free scholarship in the New York Conservatory of Music. This scholarship includes instruction in Music (Piano or Vocal) and also in the School of Languages—Italian, French, Spanish, and German.

All inquirtes will be cheerfully answered at the office of THE ILLUSTRATOR COMPANY.

No. 103 north Pryor street, ap 25/12

That is what he clears every time he turns out his 845 Suit.

Cloth and the very best work that can can be sold for \$25

Is it a wonder, then, that the high-priced tailor is content to jog along with his five

We must fuss, because we must do a a heap of work to make a little money. Our best Suits come at

\$20 and \$25. The kind that are most popular with

\$15, \$16, and \$18.

Guarantee Tailoring Co., 830 East Main Street.

RICHMOND RAILWAY ELECTRIC COMPANY.

STREET-CAR TRANSFERS.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES OFFERED TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.] UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE LONDON AND LANCASHIEL

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER II, 1826, OF THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, IN PURSUANCE OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

ARCHIBALD G. M'ILWAINE, Jr., New York, Manager for the Eastern, Mod-and Southern Departments. , and Southern Departments.
Organized or Incorporated—1861.
Principal Office—57 and 59 WILLIAM STREET. New York.
Commenced Business in the United States—1879.

II.-ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the comp.

ACCOUNTS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THIS STATE AND OF OTHER STATES, AND ALSO OF BONDS OF INCORPORATED CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER BONDS AND STOCKS, OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY. Market Value. Par Value.

92,000.00

50,000,00

25,000 00

50,000 00

\$ 120,600 00

355,200 00

113,000 00

117,900 00

121,012 00

100,000 00

36,250 00

195,800 00

21,500 60

85,200 00

58,000 00

25,750 00

25,500 00

53,000.00

28,350 00

51,250.00

21,800 00

\$3,000 00

22,500 00

17.614.00

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rail-road Company First-Mortgage Regis-tered Sinking Fund bonds, 7 per cent. New York Central and Hudson-River Railroad Company, First-Mortgage Registered bonds, 7 per cent, 1985. New York and Harlem-River Railroad Company First-Mortgage Registered bonds, 7 per cent, 1909 West-Shore Railroad Company First-Mort-gage Registered bonds, 4 per cent.

Lake Frie and Western Railroad Com-pany First-Mortgage Registered Gold bonds, 5 per cent. 135 Lehigh Valley Railroad Company First-Mortgage Gold bonds, 4 1-2 per cent.

Miwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western Ex-tension and Improvement Sinking-Fund Mortgage Gold bonds, 5 per cent., 1929 Baltimore Helt Railroad Company FirstMortgage Gold bonds, 5 per cent., 1998.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company
Consolidated First-Mortgage Gold
bonds, 5 per cent., 1939
Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton FirstMortgage Gold bonds, 5 per cent., 1941.
Beech Creek Railroad Company FirstMortgage Registered Gold bonds, 4 per
cent., 1995
Filmt and Pere Marquette Consolidated

Mortgage Registered Gold bonds, 4 per cent. 1895
Filnt and Pere Marquette Consolidated Mortgage Gold bonds, 5 per cent. 1899. New York, Chicago and St. Louis Ratiroad Company First-Mortgage Registered Gold bonds, 4 per cent. 1847. New York, Ontario and Western Consolidated First-Mortgage Registered Gold bonds, 5 per cent. 1899.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Consolidated Mortgage Registered Gold bonds, 4 1-2 per cent. 1933
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ratiroad Company (Chicago and Pacific Western Division), First-Mortgage Registered Gold bonds, 5 per cent. 1921.
Central Ohio Railroad Company First-Mortgage Registered Gold bonds, 4 1-2 per cent. 1922
State of Georgia Funding Registered bonds, 4 1-2 per cent. 1925
State of Georgia Funding Registered bonds, 4 1-2 per cent. 1925
Milwaukee Underwriters' Building Association Stock

Total per and market value (carried

11,900.00 81 00 Total par and market value (carried

TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL LIABILITIES, EXCEPT STOCK, AND 

IV.-RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR. 

Net cash actually received for premiums (carried out)
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources.
Income received from all other sources—viz: Rents 

Gross amount actually paid for losses (including Si87,186.67 On Fire Risks, losses occurring in previous years) Si87,186.67 Si87,186.67 On losses of the last or of previous years), \$20,888.24, and all amounts actually received for reinsurance in other companies, \$113,133.19. Total deduction Si87, 186.67 Si87, 186.67

Net amount paid during the year for losses ..... Net amount paid during the year for losses

Paid for commission or brokerage

Paid for salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks,
agents, all other employees

Paid for State and local taxes in this and other States

All other payments and expenditures—viz. Rent, printing, stationery,
advertising, travelling, legal, and all other expenses

Amount sent to home office during the year

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING

THE YEAR, IN CASH.

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR

Fire

\$2,646,000 41

(Signed) A. G. MILWAINE, Jr., Manager.

State of New York, County of New York-ss.: SEAL | Subscribed and sworn to January 22, 1896, before CLARENCE B. ENSLEY, Netary Public.

# SECURITY BANK

1107 EAST MAIN STREET.

TO BALD HEADS

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEAT FRANCISCO AT THE DISPARCE

TRADE DEVELOPERS.

terested in the country ocenery than the political talk. A gentleman who passed this party on the road, expressed the opinion that some political plan was afloat, and the truth of his remarks was developed in the publication this morning of Mr. Carlisle's letter.

Every member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet is absolutely convinced that if a Democrat can be nominated on a low-tariff, sound-money platform he can aweep the country, no matter who the nominee of the Republicans may be, and sweep the country, no matter who the nominee of the Republicans may be, and they intend to use every effort to bring about the adoption of such a platform. They realize, as other Democrats do, that Mr. Carissle cannot be nominated, and that there is no other Democrat available in sight except Cleveland or William R. Morrison, and they are doubtful of proving to the country that Morrison is not a silverite. Colonel Morrison, moreover, is not on friendly terms with President Cleveland, who has never forgiven him his conduct in the Hilinois campaign, which ended in returning General Logan to the Senate. The President ral Logan to the Senate. The President made General Morrison Interstate Com-

made General Morrison Interstate Com-merce Commissioner because he was com-pelled to by party personal pressure, but since that time the President and Colonel Morrison have travelled opposite roads. William R. Morrison is, however, a warm personal and political friend of Secretary Carlisle, side by side with whom for many years he waged the lowtariff battle; but the Democrats say that if Colonel Morrison should prove himself to be a sound-money man he would lose the support of the West; and, on the other hand, if he should come forth as an advocate of free silver, he would lose the support of the East. The possibility of his nomination, therefore, is not recorded as strong and it is generally beof his nomination, therefore, is not re-garded as strong, and it is generally be-lieved that the present programme is to use Mr. Carlisle as a figurehead until the apparent necessity of Cleveland's nomination can be demonstrated.

CARDINALS FOR PEACE. An Appeal to the Nations That Speak English.

(Baltimore Sun-April 6th.) Cardinals Gibbons, of the United States Logue, of Ireland, and Vaughan, of England, have been in correspondence for some time in reference to advocating the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration. The result of the correspondence is an appeal to the Engcorrespondence is an appear ligh-speaking people, which was given out for publication by Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore yesterday, Easter-Sunday being selected as the most appropriate day for this purpose. The appeal is as

follows:
"An appeal by the American, Irish, and English cardinats in behalf of a permanent tribunal of arbitration:
"We the undersigned cardinals, representatives of the Prince of Peace and of

the Catholic Church in our respective countries, invite all who hear our voice to co-operate in the formation of a pub-lic opinion, which shall demand the eslic opinion, which said the tradishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as a rational substitute among the English-speaking races for a resort to the bloody arbitrament of war.

"We are well aware that such a pro-

lect is beset with practical We believe that they will not prove to be insuperable, if the desire to overcome them be genuine and general. Such a court existed for centuries, when the nations of Christendom were united in one faith. And, have we not seen nations appeal to that same court for its judgment in our own day?
"The establishment of a permanent tri-

"The establishment of a permanent tri-bunal, composed, may be, of trusted representatives of each sovereign nation, with power to nominate judges and um-pires, according to the nature of the dif-ferences that arise, and a common ac-ceptance of general principles, defining and limiting the jurisdiction and subject-matter of such a tribunal, would create new guarantees for peace that could not fail to influence the whole of Chris-

tration would form a second line of de-fence, to be called into requisition only after the ordinary resources of diplomacy had been exhausted. It would at least postpone the outbreak of hostilities until reason and common sense had formally pronounced their last word.

"Such an international court of arbi-

pronounced their last word.

"This is a matter of which the constitution and procedure must be settled by governments. But, as governments are becoming more and more identified with the aspirations and moulded by the desires of the people, an appeal in the first instance must be addressed to the negule.

fluence at work in their midst, when 'nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they be exercised any more in war' (Isaiah ii, 4), for it was written of a future time: 'Come, ye. was written of a future time: 'Come, ye, and behold the work of the Lord, what wonders He hath done upon the earth, making wars to cease, even to the end of the earth' (Psalms xiv., 9).

"Others may base their appeal upon motives which touch your worldly in-terests, your prosperity, your worldwide influence and authority in the af-fairs of men. The Catholic Church re-cognizes the legitimate force of such mo-tives in the natural order, and blesses chatever tends to the real progress and whatever tends to the real progress and elevation of the race. But our main ground of appeal rests upon the known character and will of the Prince of Peace, the Living Founder, the Divine Head of Christendom. It was he who declared that love for the brotherhood is a secommandment. like unto the first It was He who announced to the people the praise and reward of those who seek after peace and pursue it. 'Blessed,' said He, 'are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.'

(Matthew v. 9.) therefore, earnestly invite all to "We, therefore, earnestly invite an unite with us in pressing their convictions and desires upon their respective governments by means of petitions and such eraments."

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS. "MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE, "Archbishop of Armagh.
"Primate of All Ireland.
"HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN. "Archbishop of Westminster.
"Easter-Sunday, 1896."

Tongues He Could Not Master. (Cleveland Plain-Dealer.)
Miss Wickars: They tell me, Professor,
hat you have mastered all modern Professor Polygot: Not exactly, not ex-ctly. All but two; my wife's and her

Old Masters Ruled Out. (Chicago Record.)
"Anything interesting in the New Wo-

man Club?"
"Yes; we are to have a spring exhibi-tion of paintings done by the old mis-tresses." Spring Song.

(Scribner's Magazine.)
The boughs are heavy with blossom,
The grass grows deep on the lawn—
Sweeter and ever sweeter
The blackbird pipes to the dawn, The paths lie pale in the twilight, As pale as a ringdove's breast; The birchwood is blue and silver— A faint rose fades in the West,

O, air of the April gloaming.
O, wind of the linnet's wing—
There is little else to be glad for,
But my heart is glad of the spring,
ROSAMUND MARRIOTT-WATSON. This is what happens when the kidneys are rescued from inactivity by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If they continue inactive they are threatened with Brant's disease, diabetes, or some other maindy which works their destruction. Malarini, billious, and rehumatic allment and dyspepsia are also conquered by the Bitters, which is thorough and effective.

faith which Mrs. Pinkham has never

broken.

Chicago, Jan. sth, '95. My dear Mrs. Pinkham — A friend of

in consumption, and wants to take me to Florida. Please help me! Tell me what to de, and tell me quickly. I am engaged to be married in September. Shall I live to see the day? Chicago, June 16th, '95.

in women's circles, and that is why the confidence of the women of America is bestowed upon Mrs. Pinkham. Why are not physicians more candid

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